## THE CHICAGO CONVENTION. PROSPECTS OF SEWARD.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. CHICAGO, Monday, May 14, 1860.

The weather is beautiful, and the excitement and crowd are increasing. Seward's friends are still hopeful. They hope to get parts of the New-Jersey, Illinois, and Pennsylvania delegations, but give up Indiana. They triumphantly ask, if Seward is not the man, why do not his opponents unite upon a substitute?

Mr. Rollins of Missouri writes that if Mr. Bates is potainated, he will take the nomination for Governor, and can carry the State in August on a Republican platform.

Mr. Lane, the Republican candidate for Governer of Indiana, says that with Seward he and his party will be inevitably defeated; but with Bates, McLean, or Lincoln, and perhaps others, he can sweep the State. The opponents of Seward insist that he cannot be nominated, since the doubtful States continue solid against him, and, to all appearances, they must remain so.

The California delegation holds a letter from Fremont positively withdrawing his name; it is said to be a very fine letter.

TEN O'CLOCK, P. M .- The corfusion increase this evering. The confidence of the Seward party is firmer than ever. His friends claim 85 electoral votes on the first ballot, and his 1 omination on the fourth by the aid of Ohio and parts of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Illinois.

On the other hand, New-England is dislodging from Mr. Seward. He is not likely to hold half her vote; perhaps not one-third. Minnesota and California threaten an early desertion, and the leading men of the four doubtful States say they will stand firm and united against him. The fact that they show no signs of uniting on a common candidate, however, is against them.

Governor Denison of Ohio is here, and it is reported that he and Mr. Chase are in a scheme to transfer the Ohio vote to Mr. Seward. Some delegations say that it cannot be done.

Dudley Field of New-York and his friends have joined the party of Judge Bates, and efforts are making to concentrate the opposition to Mr. Seward upon him. Mr. Lincoln, however, seems to be gaining

ground, and his Illinois friends are greatly encouraged to-right at the prospect of his uniting the doubtful States and the North-West.

There is not much talk of Judge McLean, and an old letter of his, recommending a temporizing policy toward South Carolina aullification, is doing

There is less talk of Wade than before. The delegations will be full to-morrow, and the canvass will take more form. At present, it is not easy to predict the end. Mr. Seward's nomination is possible, but not probable; but his friends can have a chief voice in naming who shall be taken if he fails. As yet, however, they "know no such word."

An able circular, written by Mr. Greeley, and signed by Messrs. Blair, senior, Van Allen, Greeley, Defrees, and others, has been put in cir culation in behalf of Judge Bates, His Missouri friends are here in force, and are acting with great

There begins to be some talk of Col. Fremont, notwithstanding his letter. Mr. Seward's friends say he is the only man that can beat him.

The proclivities of the Virginia Delegation are: matter of some dispute. They are claimed for both Seward and Bates, but will probably be diwided. The rest of the Slave States are for Bates.

Kansas will be admitted, and will vote solid for

The German Convention to-day did nothingonly eight delegates were present. They could not even pass a resolution demanding that the National Convention should denounce the famous Massachusetts Two Years' Amendment.

The German friends of Judge Bates are increasing.

## Meeting of Germans at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Monday, May 14, 1860.

An informal gathering, without any organization whatever, of the German Republicans from different States took place to-day, to consult about the manner and how it was best to secure the largest support on the part of foreign-born citizens for the nominee of the

Chicago Convention.

The resolution arrived at was to endeavor to obtain from the Republican National Convention a plank in their platform recognizing perfect equality and protection to all citizens at home and abroad, and declaring against any extension of the present term of naturalization, and against any discrimination between native and adopted citizens, as to their qualification as voters. There was no convention, and the idea of holding one during the sitting of the National Convention seemed to meet with no favor.

Messrs. Chase, Seward, Lincoln, and Wade were the Presidential preferences of the gentlemen present.

The best feeling prevailed, and all present appeared animated with the desire to do everything to secure a Republican victory in November.

## The M. E. General Conference.

The M. E. General Conference.

TWELFTH DAY.

BUFFALO, Monday, May 14, 1860.

The Rev. Dr. Stinson, President of the Canada Wesleyan Conference, was introduced to the Conference, and presented an address, which was read and referred. Dr. Stinson afterward addressed the Conference in an eloquent manner. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Huriburt, a co-delegate from the same

the Rev. Mr. Huriburt, a co-delegate from the same Conference.

The call of Conferences was resumed.

A petition was presented from the John street Church of New-York, praying for aid for its permanent endowment, it being the first M. E. Church on this continent. Referred to a Special Committee of five.

A resolution was effered, providing for the insertion of a rule into the Discipline, regulating the election by the General Conference of all book agents, editors, and the Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society. Twenty-three potitions were presented in favor of a change of the Siavery rule, and but one against it.

Dr. Clarke, from the Committee on Missions, reported recommending the appropriation of \$2,000 for a printing press, &c., to the favorable consideration of the managers of the Missionary Board; also, recommending the memorial for a paper in the Danish language at Racine; also, in favor of amending the Discipline, so as to authorize the appointment of a Treasurer for the Missionary Board by the Bishops; also, in mending the Discip-goape at Racine; also, in favor of amending the Discip-line, so as to authorize the appointment of a Treasurer for the Missionary Board by the Bishops; also, in favor of constituting an Annual Conference in India; also, recommending an increase of appropriations for Domeetic Missions in the North-Western Conferences; also, against any division of the Foreign and Domestic Missions—all adopted.

Mr. Crime from the Court of Appeals reported in flavor of restoring the Rev. Mr. Creevey, who had been expelled from the New-York Conference, to full connection; thus reversing the decision of the Annual Conference.

Conference.

Conference.

The report was adopted.
The Committee of Revisals was instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Discipline so as to make colored preachers members of quarterly conferences, where the laws of the State do not forbid.

The Committee on Itenerancy was instructed to inquire whether the Philadelphia Conference had passed on the character of Mr. Quincy, a slaveholder, and

quire whether the Philadelphia Conference had passed on the character of Mr. Quincy, a slaveholder, and whether the said Conference had appointed any slaveholders to official membership in violation of the Discipline. A resolution of inquiry into the expediency of giving to deacons, having pastoral charges, authority to consecrate the elements of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, was rejected after a warm debate.

The Pony Express.
St. Joseph, Monday, May 14, 1860.
The California Pony Express arrived here at 1 o'clock this morning with California dates to May 5, Oregon to April 28, and British Columbia to the 30th. The crops in California are considered sadly damaged from heavy storms of min and hail.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, May 4, 1860.
Since the 27th ult. the following vessels have arrived:

rived:
April 27, James Brown, from Hong Kong; 29th, steamer So-bors, Panams; May I, ship Fleetwing, New-York; bark Armis-tice, London; bark Auslier, Hong Kong; schr. Ella Floreace, Buston; 3d, ship John Tucker, Boston; bark Roderick Dhu, Rio Janeiro.

Borton; 3d, ship John Trucker, Boston; bark Roderick Dao, Rio Janeiro.

Selled April 30, ship Zephyr, for Callac; May 2, Lookout, New-York; Hindeostan and Denmark, Australia.

Since the last pony left business has met a reverse. The market for Crushed Sugar broke down and about 500 bbls, changed hunds at 12½ a 13c., partly forced at section. Confidence was greatly shaken, and buyers have been indisposed to act. It has rained heavily the past three days, further interfering with business.

Few changes can be noted, but the market throughout is felt to be weeker. Wine and spirits are about the only articles enstained. Adamantine candles sell at 10½, for fair brands; Coffee, N. O., 17½c.; Costa Rica, 18c.; Hard Coal, ±13 25. Staple Dry Goods farmer; Drills, 9½ c: Sheetings, 9½ c: Bacon, choice, 112 15c. Pork—Clear, ±20 50; Mess, ±17 75. Butter, extra, 27½c. Lard, cest, 1½c.

Forcian Brandies firm, and little doing: American improving.

Goots frimer; Drills 96: Sheetings, 96: Bacon, choice, 142
18c. Pork—Clear, \$20.50; Mess, \$41.75. Butter, extra, 276c.
Lard, cest, 146c.
Foreign Brandles firm, and little doing; American improving, with good demand. Brandy, 474.850c., Pure Spirits, 50c.; Whisky, 45.2456c., Alcohol, 85.250c.
Sugare are heavy, and market unsettled. Chim, No. 1, 122.126c., New-Orleans, 12.2613c.; Mascovado, 10.2116c.; Croshod, nominal at 13c. Rice, No. 1, Chima, 5c.; large sales Patna, 49c.; Carolina, 76c.
Money for to morrow's steamerg is quite easy, and all engagements to day have been met readily. Good Bars rule at \$3.50 to pur. Sight Exchange, 2. \$40 cent premium. A few draft were commanding 24: 10-days bills on London, 474d.

The Legielature adjourned April 30. The principal general acts passed were to enable certain counties to create debts for railroad purposes, subject to a vote of the people of the counties concerned. If the people so vote, the total of the debts will be about \$1,500,000; to pay \$78,000 for the suppression of Indian hostilities in the northern part of the State during the past year; to pay \$228,000 in liquidation of the State pension claims, leaving that institution self-sustaining; to submit to a vote of the people whether a Convention shall be called to revise the State Constitution; to grant the right of way to the San Francisco and San Angeles Telegraph Company; to appropriate \$100,000 to aid the trans-continental Telegraph lines.

The appropriations for ordinary State purposes exceed \$1,000,000, covering the fiscal year. The funds in the State Treasury, after paying the State Prison and Indian War claims, will be about \$250,000. The favorite objects of the majority of the Legislature were defeated by the Governor's veto, or by his withholding his approval on the last day of the session. These were the San Francisco Bulkhead bill; a bill appropriating \$250,000 for building nine wagon-roads over the mountains to the Washoe Mines; an act amending the law of libel, permitting or defendant; an act providi

edeem them.

This heavy responsibility assumed by Gov. Downey has been the subject of general remark. The majority of the people appear to heartily sustain the vetoes. In all the principal towns of the State guns were fired in honor of the veto of the Bulkhead bill scheme, which

honor of the veto of the Bulkhead bill scheme, which was regarded as an immense monopoly and tax on commerce. San Francisco was illuminated in honor of the veto on the night of May I.

The Pony Express, with St. Joseph letters of April 20, arrived at Carson Valley at 20 minutes past 1 on the 28th—from telegraph station to telegraph station, S days and 4 hours. The pony reached San Francisco at 6 p. m. on the 29th.

News is received that twenty camels from Siberia, Russia, will arrive at San Francisco about midsummer, and be used instead of mules for mountain express and freight, business between California and Salt Lake.

An apparently well authenticated rumor prevails An apparently well authenticated rumor prevails that the Rothschilds have sent out an agent from

that the Rothschilds have sent out an agent from London to examine the Washoe silver mines.

The Ophir Company, owning a part of the original Comstock lead at Washoe, have organized with a capital stock of \$7,000,000. Capt. Dell has been elected Superintendent of operations at the mines, and has just returned from there. He reports that the mine can be made to yield \$1,500,000 per month this Summer.

The Placerville and St. Joseph telegraph line is being extended eastward, and its Superintendent states that it will be in working order forty-five miles east of Carson City during the present month. Two tuns of copper ore have arrived at Carson City for shipment to San Francisco; it pays from 40 to 50 per cent. The mines where it was obtained are in Del Norte County,

Later from Mexico. NEW-QRLEANS, Monday, May 14, 1860. The brig Stetson has arrived here with Tampico

ates of the 6th inst. The Picayane's correspondence reports a great battle near San Luis de Potosi, between 1,000 Reactionists and a large force of the Liberals. The latter were

victorious. The second corps of Miramon's army was cut to pieces, and eighteen pieces of artillery and 1,500 prisoners were taken, together with all the baggage, ammunition, and stores. General La Vega, chief commander, and other Reactionist officers, were taken prisoners. Generals Urgus and Caravajal, commanding the Liberals, took possession of San Luis de Potosi.

A large number of officers had been summoned to Vera Cruz, to arrange for a combined attack on the Capital.

Alabama Politics. MOBILE, May 13, 1860.

At a Democratic mass meeting on Saturday night, the seceders from the Charleston Convention were sustained. Delegates were appointed to the Convention to be held on the 11th of June.

A similar meeting was held in. Montgomery on the same night, with the same result.

Alabama Politics. MORILE, Ala., Monday, May 14, 1860.
Thirty-five leading and prominent gentlemen of Mobile sign a call for a State Convention, to meet at Selma on the 4th of June, to select delegates to Baltimore. It is signed by Gov. Winston, Mr. Forsyth, Dr. Nott, Mr. Lebaron, Judge McKinstry, and others.

Union Ratification Meeting.

The Union Ratification Meeting.

Baltimore, Monday, May, 14, 1860.

The Union Ratification meeting to-night, at Monument Square, was a great political demonstration. A splendid stand was illuminated with gas. The gathering was very large, with a fine display of music, transparencies, and fireworks. The Hon. John P. Kennedy presided. Clubs were marching to the square, and a large bell in a furniture-car was ringing through the streets.

Later from Havana.

CHARLESTON, April 13, 1860.

The steamship Isabel has arrived from Havana and

Key West 10th inst. Havana was healthy. Sugars were firm and active; Muscovado 67 @ 81 reals.
Molasses was dull; Clayed 31 a 31 reals; Muscovado

4] 25] reals.
Freights active.
Exchange on London 11] 211] premium; on New-York and Boston 2 discount 2 42 premium.

Obituary. Monday, May 14, 1860. Bostos, Monday, May 14, 1869. Martin Bates, a well-known merchant, died her

Torosto, Monday, May 14, 1860.

The steamer Bay State was finally got off yesterday, and come into port little injured. She will resume her trips immediately.

The Steamship Isabel, etc.

CHARLESTON, Monday, May 14, 1860.

The steamship Isabel has broken her shaft, and will go to New-York to repair. The Cahawba takes her place, and will sail for Havana on the 19th inst.

-The Washington Star of the 12th just, says that, within the last twenty-four hours it has " become much more hopeful of the reunion of the Democracy at Baltimore, the disposition of the South in Congress to that end having greatly increased in that time. It is the result of positive certainty that, on again coming together, the Convention will adopt the Constitutional platform, originating, by the by, with the New-York delegation (drawm up by Mr. John Cochrane), and presented to the Charleston Convention as an olivebranch offering by the Tennessee delegation."

RELIGIOUS MEETING .- A meeting of the Universalist Teachers Union was held last evening in the Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church, when the Rev. Henry Blanchard, President of the organization, read an in-teresting paper, taking for his subject "John Wychilo." The meeting was well attended by the teachers, who have charge of about fifteen hundred scholars.

FLUID ACCIDENT .- Sophin Pesley, a girl 12 years of age, was severely burned last night by the explosion of a campbene bunp. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital. PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Aldermen held their regular meeting yesterday afterneon, the President in the chair.

The report of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, concerning the communication from the Street Commissioner relative to the alleged insecurity of the Tompkins Market building just erected, was read. The Committee reported that the building, though appearing weak to those unacquainted with the construction of its arches, is in reality perfectly secure, and offered a resolution authorizing the Street Commissioner to place "backing" to the alternate brick piers, and also to build a brick partition around the stairs leading from the lower floors to the armory, the total expense not to exceed \$5,000.

Mr. Derrage moved to amend by striking out so much as related to piers, by inserting \$2,000 in the

much as related to piers, by inserting \$2,000 in the place of \$5,000. Passed, and the resolution, as amended

dopted.

Mr. Darragh offered a resolution, discharging the Committee on Cleaning Streets from the consideration of a communication from the City Inspector relative to award of contract for street cleaning. Referred to

award of contract for street cleaning. Referred to Committee on Streets.

On motion, the Controller was directed to advertise for proposels for blasting and removing Coenties Reef.

The Board concurred with the Councilmen in donating \$500 to the Asylma for Young Deaf Mutes.

The PRESIDENT named the following Special Committee to confer with a like Committee of the Councilmen, relative to the communication from the Mayor concerning the steamship Great Eastern: Messra. Genet, Cornell, and Darragh.

The following messages were received from his Honor the Mayor:

NAYON'S OFFICE, New-York, May 14, 1860.

To the Honerable the Board of Alderman:
BESTIENEN: By vitue of the power vested in me by section I of the aneuded charter of 1851. I hereby remove Andrew V. Stout from the office of City Chamberlain, and ask your concurrence.

The immediate cause for this removal is the refusal of that offi-

General Research of the product of the problem of the compound of the compound

Adjourned till Monday next.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

There was barely a quorum present at the opening of the meeting yesterday. Mr. Jones, the President, occupied the chair.

The Street Commissioner was directed to cause the market at the foot of Spring street to be taken down, ecordance with an ordinance adopted some tin

On motion of Mr. Pinckney, a Joint Special Committee was appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July.

It was resolved to lay Belgian pavement in Twenty-third street, from Third avenue to the East River.

The Board concurred to establish a public pound in the Twelfth Ward.

On motion of Mr. PINCKNEY, a Joint Special Com

the Twelfth Ward.

The Committee on Finance asked to be discharged from the proposed appropriation of \$30,000 to defray the expenses of the reception of the Japanese Embassy.

Adopted. Subsequently the action was reconsidered, and an attempt was made to refer it back to the Committee but it failed.

mittee, but it failed.

The sum of \$500 was appropriated to repair the Drill-room over Centre Market, and \$750 to repair the Drill-

room over Centre Market, and \$750 to repair the Dristroom over Jefferson Market.

An ordinance was adopted, regulating the steam fire-engines, by which the first-class apparatus are allowed 70 men, and the second chas, 60, each engine to have an engineer at a yearly salary of \$500, and an assistant at \$700.

The Board concurred to authorize the offering of a removed of \$2,500 for the detection of the inconductions.

reward of \$2,500 for the detection of the incendiaries who set fire to the building in Forty-fifth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, in March last.

Adjourned to next Monday.

AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND ASSOCIATION At the annual meeting of this Association, held yes terday afternoon at its rooms, No. 486 Broadway, the the 1st proximo: President, James T. Brady; Trustees, W. P. Chapman, J. S. Holbrook, G. W. McLean, John N. Genin, John Brongham; Treasurer, J. H. Oxley; Secretary, C. S. Bernard; Directors, W. L. Bateman, W.H. Blake, John Byrne, J. Bridgman, J. G. Burnett, N. B. Clarke, W. Davidge, T. Hadaway, H. Hylliard, H. J. Isherwood, J. W. Langard, C. K. Mason, J. Moore, J. Sefton, Barney Williams following officers were elected, to serve one year from J. G. Burnett, N. B. Clarke, W. Davidge, T. Hadaway, H. Hyllard, H. J. Isherwood, J. W. Lingard, C. K. Mason, J. Moore, J. Sefton, Barney Williams.

The annual report was read by C. S. Bernard, showing that during the past year the sum of \$3,531 36 was paid out for annuities, \$2,208 50 for sick claims, \$600 for videovs, and \$254 for fonceral expenses. Balance of expenditure, \$1.54; 58. The receipts during the same perid, including balance on hand, \$9,160 92. Balance in bank to credit of Association, \$659 71. The assets are as follows: Invested in stock, \$30,650 93, including cash in bank. The following figures show the hencit that many persons have derived from the Association. They are all superannuated, and have been for a long time unable to help themselves: Mrs. W. H. C. paid \$95 and received \$2,138 93, Mr. E. K. paid \$1,535 72.

Mrs. A. B. paid \$55, received \$1,536 93; Mr. J. A. paid \$92, received \$630.63; Mr. W. A. (over 60 years of age, and now sick) paid \$22, received \$1,53 92; Mrs. S. R. paid \$61, received \$4,180.63; Mrs. A. G. B. paid \$33, received \$4,180.63; Mr. G. H. B. paid \$575, received \$2,130.63; Mr. C. W. C. (sick) paid \$129, received \$4,131 80; Mrs. G. H. A. paid \$12, received \$4,131 80; Mrs. G. B. paid \$50, received \$4,030 and help \$1,000 and \$1,00

THE FATE OF PUGILIETS,-To judge from statistics pugilism, so far from improving the race, destroys the powers of man. All boxers have had a tendency to run into dropsy or consumption. They are speedily unfitted for their calling, and their highest ambition seems to be the ownership of a public house. A few seems to be the ownership of a public house. A few have done well. Jackson realized a fortune, and Gully, who was almost as great in defeat as in victory, became a member of Parliament for Pontefract. This is the highest position ever attained by a pugilist; but for the one who was a Senator there have been scores who died papers—mere wrecks of humanity, stealing away to workhouses, or hiding in some back slum, and there, unheeded or unknown, dying—in nine cases out of ten, before the allotted time of man. [London Atheneum.

Discharge of the Rev. Henry Bedge.—The singular circumstances attending the arrest of the Rev. Henry Badge of Lewis County, on suspicion of murdering his wife, have attracted much attention. It will be remembered that some months since she was found in bed with her throat cut from ear to ear. An inquest was held, and a verdiet of suicide rendered. The deceased had, some two years before, an attack of insanity. Subsequently a difference arose in the Charch of which Mr. Budge was pastor, and also in the community at large, between Mr. Budge's friends and these not feeling friendly to him. On the heels of this came suspicious that Mrs. Budge had not committed suicide, and the body was disinterred and a post-mortem examination held, and another Jury called to decide. The result of this was a verdiet of homicide, implicating Mr. Budge. He was placed in the custody of officers. The spine Coroner subsequently acted as a committing magistrate; a long examination was gone into, the accused, as the People, having able counsel and masses of testimony, much of it new, were taken. This examination resulted in Mr. Budge being fully consulted. His counsel at once procured a habear corpus, to test the legality of the second inquest and of the examination and committal before the Coronor as Magistrate. On Tuesday and Wednesday the questions DISCHARGE OF THE REV. HENRY BUDGE,-The sit corpus, to test the legality of the second inquest and of the examination and committal before the Coronor as Magistrate. On Tuesday and Wednesday the questions were ably argued before Judge Bacon at Uties, and on Wednesday his Honor announced his decision, which was to the effect that the second Coroner's inquest in the case was unauthorized, illegal and void; and that the commitment of Mr. Budge by the Coroner, acting as a magistrate, upon the rendition of the second ver-dict, was also consequently void. An order was at once rendered for the discharge of Mr. Budge, who, a free man, received the hearnest congratulations from free man, received the heartjest congratulation the large number who were present.

EXTENSIVE POSTOFFICE DEFALCATION

Postmaster Fowler a Fugitive.

THE UNITED STATES MARSHALS IN PURSUIT

OVER \$155,000 MISSING. IMMENSE EXCITEMENT.

MORE WORK FOR THE COVODE COMMITTEE.

New-Yorkers were astonished yesterday to loarn that Mr. Isaac V. Fowler, the handsome bachelor Postmaster of this city, had been found to be a heavy de faulter to the Federal Government. Such, however was the fact; and, to those acquainted with his habits, the only wonder was that the crash did not come ear ier. Mr. Fowler was a jovial, genial, hearty fellow ond of place, power, and patronage. For many year e lived entirely beyond his means, and his best friends aw that he was all the while digging a pit into which e would in the end assuredly fall. Since Saturday last Marshal Rynders has been in

search of Mr. Fowler, but without success. All that s known of him is, that on Sunday morning, at 2 o'clock, he hastily left the New-York Hotel, where for many years he had resided, and taking with him a few necessary articles of clothing, went, no one knows whither. The Treasury Department claim recently to have discovered a deficiency of \$155,554 31 in his accounts; but, if the truth were known, it would be found not only that this deficiency has been of long standing, but that it has been known to the present Administration from the outset. According to rumor, Mr. Fowler entered upon his duties of Postmaster under Gen. Pierce, with a load of debt, the result of that generosity which led him to squander his private fortune on political associates. That debt he is said t have liquidated from the Post-Office funds, borrowing, meanwhile, right and left, to make good the deficiency thus created.

Through the assistance of friends in and out of Tam many Hall, he was enabled to carry this debt for years; but his extravagant habits, and liberal entertainmen of brother politicians from all sections of the country, to whom he extended the most generous hospitality daily augmented the heavy burden under which h staggered. In 1856, when it became necessary to carry Pennsylvania for Mr. Buchanan, he labored assidu ously, as a member of the New-York Hotel Committee, and drew heavy drafts upon the funds of his department to aid in his election. How much he involved himself in this way is known only to himself and the "gray-haired old public functionary" at Washington; but from what we can learn it was a very

We believe that this fact was known to Mr. J. B. at the time, and it was for this reason that he was reappointed Postmaster. There was, we think, a decide opposition to his cofirmation by the Scnate; and he was not carried through until Mr. Buchanan had exhausted all his endeavors in his behalf, and his personal friends in this city had lent him funds enough to cook his accounts up so that they would pass muster. Knowing as he did how Mr. Fowler stood, and why he had become thus embarrassed, Mr. Buchanan could not then well do otherwise than reappoint him, and labor for his confirmation. If he had not done so, the crash must have come at that time, and Mr. Fowler's downfall would have fastened a stigma upon the new Administration.

From that time to this Mr. Fowler has been leading a life of misery. Conscious that he was heavily behind in his cash accounts, his utmost endeavors have been directed toward making a fair quarterly balance-sheet. He is said to have managed to do this by borrowing, here and there, of his friends, oftentimes at most usuri ous interest, large sums of money, for a few days, to be repaid from the income of the Post-Office. His expenditures at Charleston were heavy. He cast everything upon the hazard of the die, and his favorite Douglas failed. Of course, he fell into disgrace with the Administration, who have long known his des perate situation, and he found, that in falling from grace, he had lost the means of making good his deficiencies. Like the rats who desert the ship, the money-lenders saw that he was on the wane and when he besought them for the accustomed usurious accommodation, they were "short." Hence he

was unable to meet his liabilities. This is one story. Another story we have heard: In the election of 1856. Mr. Fowler drew largely upon the Pofund to favor the success of Mr. Buchanan, When the latter assumed office means were found to cloak over the New-York Post-Office deficiency, in view of the use to which the money had been put. But, when in the course of time Mr. Buchanan found that Mr. Fowler and his friends, instead of laboring through all time for the interests of J. B., let their preferences for Douglas crop out last Summer, vague hints were thrown out at Washington that there was trouble in the New-York Post-Office; that Mr. Fowler was a heavy defaulter, and that something awful was going

to happen. These rumors we heard quite frequently a year ago from numerous sources. Later, just before the Charleston Convention, these stories were again noised abroad. But by prudent management the ghost

Mr. Fowler and his friends, however, heedless of the danger and the warnings, went to Charleston and voted for Mr. Douglas. Thenceforth J. B. became the sworn foe of all the Douglas host, and we have the first installment of his vengeance in the disgrace of the Postmaster. Friends went to Washington last week to avert the blow; but the vindictive old gentleman at the head of public affairs would not withhold the stroke one moment longer. George Sanders is said to have been removed, and Messrs. Augustus Schell and Isaiah Rynders expect to follow suit. How the former takes it we know not, but the latter has received such a liberal allowance of kicks and so scanty a contribution of coppers, that he is perfectly resigned to his fate, whatever it may be.

As we before remarked, the knowledge of Mr. Fowler's shortcomings has beyond doubt long been in possession of the Trensury Department, and the most phusible reason for his exposure at this time is furnished by his course at Charleston. The Convention adjourned on the 3d inst., and steps were immediately instituted against him by the Administration. The warrant is dated May 11, and is issued by the Treasury Department at Washington, under the act of 1820. There are no affidavits in the case. But the warrant, which is a long and formidable document, contains a bill of items of the several amounts which Mr. Fowler from time to time appropriated, and from a very cursory glance it was evident that the deficiency covered quite too large a ground for the Department to have remained ignorant of it to this date.

Some of those who know Mr. Fowler well, and who have lert him money free of interest, tell us that such bus been his distress of mind for years past that they would not have been surprised in the least to have heard that he had committed suicide or fled the country. Most of his friends assert that the bulk of the money was spent to forward Mr. Buchanan's election. Som of them think he owes it to himself and to the public o come out and make a clean breast of the whole ffair. If he should do so, it is the general opinion that J. B. will suffer considerably.

The law applicable to this case, and which describes

the felony, is contained in the United States statutes at large, vol. ix., p. 63, "An act to provide for the collection, safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue," which states that if any "of those connected with the Post-Office Department shall con born zeal will not stop here. There are other Augean now definitely settled. An attempt made in the Provincial Parliament the other day to suspend the erection of the canadan seal of Government is now definitely settled. An attempt made in the Provincial Parliament the other day to suspend the erection of the public huilding at Ottawa failed.

est, or shall deposit in any bank, or shall exchange for other funds, except as allowed by this act, any portion of the public moneys intrusted to him for safe keeping, disbursement, transfer, or for any other purpose, every such act shall be deemed and adjudged to an embezzlement of so much of the said moneys as shall be thus taken, converted, invested, used, loaned, deposited, or exchanged, which is bereby declared to be a felony; and any failure to pay over or to produce the public moneys intrusted to such person, shall be held and taken to be prima facie evidence of such embezzlement."

The supposition is that Mr. Fowler has left the city. and perhaps the country, but we are of the opinion that he is still in New-York. His bondsmen, George Law and Gustavus A. Conover, are responsible for less than one-half of the amount for whichhe is alleged to have defaulted, viz., \$75,000.

Judge Hillyer, Solicitor to the Treasury Department is in town, with United States District-Attorney Roose velt, preparing the necessary papers to recover the de ficiency from the bondsmen and the estate of Mr. Fowler. How much the latter will yield we cannot learn, but the general impression is that he has spent the whole of his patrimony in politics. Mr. Fowler owes his love for politics to his father, who was President of the Highland Bank at Newburgh, and a noted politician in his day.

The announcement of this affair has created the greatest excitement in town, forming the subject of conversation in all circles. Most of the Douglas men denounce the action of the Administration as a further attempt to coerce New-York into rejecting the little Squatter Sovereign.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The defalcation in the Post-Office of this city, and the sudden disappearance of the Postmaster, Mr. Isaac V. Fowler, was all yesterday the absorbing theme of conversation. It cannot be said that this catastroph has awakened so much horror and wonder in the veins of our city as it is represented by Mr. Buchanan's organs to have excited in the Federal Capital. It has long been known here among the friends of Mr. Fowler-and even friends will sometimes in easy moments whisper the unhealthy secret-that there was something rotten in the state of our Post-Office Depart-

We strongly suspect that on inquiry it will be found that this secret was not unknown to the officers of the Federal Government, and that it had even found a home in the pure breast of our upright and incorruptible President. To suppose that for four years-for this defalcation will be found to cover that period—a system of abstraction of the funds of the Post-Office could be carried on without the knowledge of Mr. Buchanan and his Administration officers at Washington, would argue an amount of monstrous neglect and inefficiency of which we cannot believe them capable, and of which we doubt not the sureties of Mr. Isaac V. Fowler will require some explanation.

The attention of Mr. Buchanan has been repeatedly called to the rumors of a heavy defalcation in this De partment, and the press has been rife with reports of this nature. It has been the subject of prurient gos sip here and at Washington for the past three years. Thus forewarned, if a deficit of one hundred and fifty fire thousand dollars was permitted to stand and subsist for three years in the New-York Post-Office account, without the knowledge of the head of the Department at Washington, we can only say that it exhibits a brilliancy of administrative competency to which we did not deem even Mr. Buchanan's Adminis tration could reach.

The truth of the story, as accurately as we can ascertain it, appears to be this: Owing to a very lavish and generous nature-for we should be sorry at a moment like this to deny to Mr. Fowler, however guilty and unfortunate he may be, the possession of those good and kindly qualities which gathered toward him so many warm friends-upon which his position among his party entailed a constant and heavy draft, Mr. Fowler found himself, some four years since, in serious difficulties, which he endeavored to stave off by misappropriating portions of the moneys intrusted to his charge. This endeavor, as is generally the case, simply entailed new difficulties, which tempted to new abstructions, and urged into wild and senseless speculations, until the deficit reached the large amount at

which it now stands.

It is believed that the fact of this deficit must have been known to the President and the head of the Department for a considerable time. Mr. Fowler, however, having spent the greater portion of this money in corrupt service of the party, and being likely to be of use at the Charleston Convention, the matter was not too eagerly inquired into, and Mr. Fowler, by carrying quarter in advance, contria sheet at the close of last quarter, the 30th March, which was deemed sufficiently fair to pass the audit of Mr. Buchanan's administrators. The result of the Charleston Convention completely changed the aspect of affairs. In his rage, at what he deemed the teachery of his New-York office-holders at Charleston, Mr. Buchanan doomed indiscriminately every New-York official head to the block, save that of Emanuel B. Hart, whose romantic German bequest removed him at a very opportune moment from this scene of destruction. Already the bold head of George Saunders roll in the dust, a Mr. Russell having been appointed to his place, and others were destined speedily to follow At this juncture concealment was deemed no longer possible, and at a meeting of Mr. Fowler's friends i was determined to send on an embassador to Mr. Buebanan to present to him the whole case, and, in consideration of Mr. Fowler's long services to the Democratic party, solicit mercy. Mr. Butterworth, who either by some strange fatuity or from a generous chivdry which makes him adhere to a friend in his hour of darkness, always seems to loom up at these dangerous unctures, was selected for the task, and proceeded to Washington on Thursday. No sooner, however, had he unfolded the case to the President than that venerable old man's gray, fishy eye gleamed with satisfaction at the double opportunity of wreaking a political revenge and presenting himself as a pattern of purity to the Covode Committee, and, drawing himself up with the stern virtue of the Roman, said, "Justice, Sir.

must be done. Mr. Butterworth is said to have telegraphed "The old ruffian has not a drop of blood left in his 'heart." On Saturday a Federal officer arrived and took possession of the Post-Office, and at this moment an active investigation is being made into the accounts. The deficit is variously stated at from \$150,000 to \$200,000. Mr. George Law and Mr. Gus. Conover were Mr. Fowler's securities, but they are not liable beyond \$75,000. Mr. Fowler has some properties in securities and real estate, which will supply a portion of the balance. He has left all the vouchers in his office, and a letter appropriating the whole crime to himself, and acquitting Mr. Caldwell and all the officers under him of either knowledge of or connivance in his operations. A warrant for his arrest has been issued by District-Attorney Roosevelt, who is endeavoring with most eager zeal for its execution, but as yet Mr. Fowler's whereabout has not been discovered. He i said to be concealed in this city, and threatens, if discovered, to blow out his brains sooner than submit to arrest. It is more than probable, however, he will be induced to seek a refuge and asylum in some other country. It is not likely that ever again his burly form and genial face will be found at the foot of the New-York Hotel board, where, scated by mine host Cran-ston, he has now for many years lavished a generous hospitality on Democratic politicians visiting New-It is stated that if Mr. Buchanan had been willing to

allow a short respite, many of Mr. Fowler's friends, including Messrs. George Law, August Belmont, and Cranston were prepared to raise a sum sufficient to secure a large portion of the deficiency. But the stern old man refused a moment. We only trust his new-

Tammany becomes vacant, and this catastrophe is likely to be a heavy blow and great discouragement a the Old Wigwam.

Of course the defalcation monopolized public atten-tion, and almost every other current topic was forgotten or neglected. The general tone of conversation was full of sympathy for Mr. Powler, and a stranger might have been pardoned for considering him a very

ill-used person.

At the Post-Office very little was said, the officials studiously denying all knowledge of the matter not gained from The Evening Tribune and other papers. Mr. Orfutt, a clerk in the Auditor's Office of the Ge ral Post Office Department at Washington, was in the office here making an examination of the books. The Hon. Horatio King, First Assistant Postmaster-Gene-ral (and in fact the head of the Department), had taken possession, and will remain until the business is straightened. It is supposed that the examination will occupy at least a week. Thus far no changes in the employees are proposed. Among Democratic politicians there is some very

free talk. The friends of Douglas affirm that the matter has been pressed since the Charleston Convention, more through spite than from any desire to vindi-cate the people. It is certain that the deficiency has existed ever since Mr. Buchanan came into office; and now it is charged that it would have been arranged or concealed if the New-York Delegation at Charleston had obliged the Administration by abandoning Doug-las. On the other hand, it is denied that factious feelng had anything to do with it; that Mr. Fowler had been indulged to the utmost possible extent with time; but that, instead of reducing the amount of his indebt edness, it was rapidly increasing, and the possibility of his making his accounts square at the close of the June quarter was utterly hopeless; that the Government could not bear with him longer, and had so informed

It is said, and generally believed, that a great portion of Mr. Fowler's money was spent in 1856 to carry the State of Pennsylvania for Buchanan. He was then, and has been since, liberal to a fault in political contributions. It was under his patronage, and in his rooms, that the celebrated New-York Hotel meeting was held, at which an immense fund was raised just previous to the Presidential election, and Mr. Fowler was among the most liberal. He was but a few years ago reputed to be worth \$150,000, all of which, it is said by those who know him well, has been spent for arty purposes.
While universally recognized as a "good fellow"

so called, his style of living was never extravagant, at least for his position. He was not addicted to fast life. fast women, sporting, gambling, or other ruinous extravagances, and no one suppose that any mentionable amount has gone in such channels.

At the New-York Hotel, where he has lived for

everal years, he is spoken of in the kindest terms, and from the proprietors to the humblest servant there is a eneral expression of regret and sympathy. It is one the few instances where a falling man is not kicked whis more fortunate neighbors. His disappearance from the house was not particularly observed until the newspaper announcements of the defalcation. It was then that everybody recollected what had not before been observed, that Mr. Fowler had for a long time manifested great uneasiness, which his observers erroneously supposed was in consequence of the distracted condition of the party of which he was so prominent a leader. It is now known that this uneasiness arose from the consciousness that the day of reckoning was near at hand, that he was utterly unable to square his accounts, and that further mercy at Washington was out of the question.

There are a thousand surmises as to his place of conealment. Those who say he went to Europe on saturday, are contradicted by those who saw him on Sunday. It is quite probable that he is still in or near the city. Last night there was a story affoat that he had committed suicide; but there was no foundation for the rumor, which probably grew out of the suicide of McDonald.

Among his personal friends the feeling is painful indeed. He was a jovial, generous companion, and closely endeared to many of the most eminent of our citizens. Unless these men exaggerate their feelings, they would be glad at any moment to raise the full amount of missing money and freely give it to Mr. Fowler to restore him to the honorable position from which he has fallen. Those who take the matter most coolly are the offi-

cials of the City Government. In some of the Departments defalcation has been reduced to a science, as the troubles of 1857 proved; and as nobody was punished, or ever will be; the dwellers in the City Hall don't see he necessity for a man to feel bad over any such triffs s a couple of hundred thousand dollars. Of course there is lamentation in Tammany Hall,

where Mr. Fowler has for three years been the Great Mogul. The members of the Tammany Society are not communicative, but the event is evidently a seriou blow for them. Last night it was proposed by some of them to call a special meeting to consider the

Owing to the many rumors in circulation last night a relation to the apprehension of Mr. Fowler, our reporter at a late hour called upon U. S. Marshal Rynders at his residence, and learned from him that Mr. F. was still at large. Mr. R. said that he had been unable to obtain any information as to his whereabouts. There is scarcely a doubt but that he has fled the city. as a person of political prominence and who is an intimate friend of defaulting postmaster assured our reporter that Mr. Fowler was at least five hundred miles from New-York. . It was his opinion that the matter would be settled, and that Mr. Fowler had left the city

o avoid the odium of arrest.

The same person stated that if Mr. Fowler had made he matter known to his personal friends they would have raised the amount for him in a few days; and he

knew of one man who would have given \$50,000. Various rumors were affoat last night that Mr. Fowler had committed suicide, but as far as we were able to learn, they were without foundation. His personal friends think it is about as well that he has scaped arrest, as had he been taken into custody he would beyond doubt have committed suicide.

SECESSION RATIFIED AT SAVANNAH .- On Tuesday vening, 8th inst., the Democracy of Savannah held a large meeting at that city, to hear the report of their delegates to the Charleston Convention. Several speeches were made, and a series of resolutions were mimously passed. The following convey a clear idea of the spirit of the meeting, and of the result at which it arrived:

which it arrived:

\*\*Reselved,\*\* That we commend and heartily approve of the conduct of our delegates who protested against the action of, and withdraw from the Charleston Convention.

\*\*Resolved,\*\* That we view the invitation of the Squalter Sovereignty majority of the late Convention, to the Squalter Sovereignty majority of the late Convention, to the Southern States, to repuditise the action of their seceding delegates, and to send others to fill their vacancies in the Convention to user at Baltimore, as an insult to our self-respect, which cannot be too pointedly rebuked by the Democracy of Georgia and the whole South.

ANOTHER OVERLAND PONY EXPRESS.-The St. Louis Democrat says that the telegraph line will soon be completed to Fort Smith on this side and Los Angeles on the other, when the Over and Mail Company, operating under the Butterworth contract, will establish a horse express in opposition to that owned by Russell & Co. upon the Central route. The calcu-lation is to go from Fort Smith to Los Angeles in five

TESTIMONIAL TO SAYERS. -The Englishmen in this city, determined not to be outdone in generosity by their countrymen at home, have started a subscription for the benefit of Sayers. A well-known artist and litterateur have the matter in band, and a meeting will soon be held for the purpose of appointing responsible parties to receive donat

The question of the Canadlan seat of Government is

pewer throughout the empty, core in their covered